

25. *MEROPS VIRIDIS*, Linn.

The first bird of this species seen by me at Kalaw I shot on the 22nd May. Two days later I saw about a dozen. I was then leaving.

26. *UPUPA INDICA*, Reich.

One specimen.

27. *CAPRIMULGUS MACRURUS*, Horsf.

Very common; it may be heard calling at any time during the night.

28. *HIEROCOCCYX SPARVERIOIDES* (Vig.).

29. *RHOPODYTES TRISTIS* (Less.).

30. *PALÆORNIS TORQUATUS* (Bodd.).

31. *PALÆORNIS FINSCHI*, Hume.

32. *MILVUS GOVINDA*, Sykes.

I saw one Vulture, but did not get a specimen of it.

33. *TURTUR TIGRINUS* (Temm. & Knip).

34. *PHASIANUS HUMLE*, Hume.

I obtained only one male and one female of this handsome Pheasant. The female was shot after a long run up the side of a hill. When first seen she was picking about in a small valley between two pine-clad slopes. The male was got more easily in a rocky valley with a good deal of undergrowth, chiefly bamboo. A man was sent round towards the head of the valley with orders to walk slowly down towards me. The Pheasant, which had been seen to go into a thick clump, presently walked out and was immediately shot. The skins of both were preserved.

II.—*On the new Palearctic Goose Anser neglectus**. By P. SUSHKIN, Keeper of the Zoological Collection of the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow.

(Plate II.)

AMONGST the skins of birds which I brought with me in 1891 from the government of Ufa there are nine specimens

* See Bull. B. O. C. 1895, v. p. vi.

of a Goose belonging to the group of *Anser segetum*. The whole series was obtained during the autumnal migration from the 4th to the 16th of October, eight specimens being killed by myself and the ninth by my assistant, from whom I received it immediately after it was procured, so that I had the good fortune to be able to examine the natural coloration both of the bill and feet of all the birds. Thus I found that but one specimen of the series was a true *A. segetum*, with the feet and the middle portion of the bill deep orange, these parts in the rest of the eight specimens being flesh-coloured, with more pronounced rosy in some of the more vigorous birds. Individual variations in the development of the pink middle portion of the bill there are in the new species just as in *A. segetum*, but as regards the coloration of plumage the eight specimens of the former are similar to each other.

The pink band round the median part of the beak and the pink flesh-colour of the feet gave me good reasons for comparing my specimens with *A. brachyrhynchus*, Baill.; and I am very much obliged to Mr. Pleske, Director of the Zoological Museum of the Academy in St. Petersburg, for kindly sending me two specimens of the latter (March, 1888, Pomerania, ♀ ad., and December 1894, island of Föhr, North Schleswig, ♂ jr.) for comparison. I found a series of *A. segetum* from different localities in the collection of Prof. M. Menzbier in Moscow, and I am therefore able to make a full comparison of my new Goose with its nearest allies. The results of this comparison are as follows:—

The new Goose is different both from *A. brachyrhynchus* and *A. segetum*, but is nearer to the latter in dimensions and coloration, having the following measurements of the parts:—Length 29''·4–33'', expanse 60''–65''·6, wing 18''·5–19''·5, culmen 2''·46–2''·7, tarsus 2''·95–3''·1.

The extent of variation in the dimensions of *A. segetum* is the same; but *A. brachyrhynchus* is a much smaller bird, with an absolutely and relatively shorter bill (wing 16''–16''·5, culmen 1''·8, tarsus 2''·75–2''·8). The line of demarcation between the feathered front and bill in the new Goose

(as in *A. segetum*) is further backward than in *A. brachyrhynchus*. This is clear on comparison of the angle formed by the lines which go to the angle of the mouth from the top of the nail and from the hindermost point on the upper portion of the bill; this angle is obtuse both in the new species and in *A. segetum*, but acute in *A. brachyrhynchus*. The bill of the example of *A. segetum* obtained by me in the government of Ufa is very similar to the figure of the bill of "*A. segetum*, Naum.," given in 'Naumannia' for 1853 (p. 7). The eight specimens of the new Goose all have the bill slender, from the lesser development of the maxilla, and the more curved nail, the horny teeth being small. But some specimens of *A. segetum* have also the bill similarly developed, as may be seen on the figure of the bill of "*A. arvensis*, Brehm," in the same volume of 'Naumannia' (1853, p. 7, fig. B).

As regards coloration, the new Goose is far more distinct from *A. brachyrhynchus* than from *A. segetum*. Whilst *A. brachyrhynchus*, in the coloration of its upper parts, especially in that of the wings, is not unlike *A. cinereus*, having these parts very conspicuously tinged with bluish grey, our new bird is comparatively very dark. It seems to me that the most notable colour-difference both of the new Goose and of *A. segetum* from *A. brachyrhynchus* is as follows:—In the new Goose and in *A. segetum* the carpal upper coverts are dark bluish grey, and the greater upper coverts of the antibrachium dark brown, without any tinge of bluish, whereas in *A. brachyrhynchus* the anterior great upper coverts of the antibrachium and the carpal upper coverts are both of a clear bluish grey.

From *A. segetum* the new Goose differs in the much darker colour of the head and neck, especially of the hinder parts, and in the browner edges of the dark-coloured feathers of the upper parts and flanks. Some specimens have a very slight white mark at the base of the upper mandible.

From the above-mentioned characters I arrive at the conclusion that the Goose obtained by me in the government of Ufa is distinct both from *A. segetum* and *A. brachyrhynchus*,

and may be characterized as new to science with the following diagnosis:—

ANSER NEGLECTUS, mihi. (Plate II.)

Ab *A. brachyrhyncho* statura majore, rostro longiore et graciliore, secundariorum tectricibus atro-fuscis, tectricibus carpi discoloribus: ab *A. segetum* pedibus zonaque rostri incarnatis distinguendus.

Hab. Ufa, Rossia orientalis.

The specimens of this Goose were all obtained in the government of Ufa, on Lake Thoungak. On migration this species visits the above-named district in very large flocks, and by means of binoculars it was easy to determine that *A. segetum* was very rare among the flocks of *A. neglectus*. The Tatars and Bashkirs are quite familiar with the form now described, but the true *A. segetum* with orange feet and bill is unknown to most of them. Unfortunately I cannot communicate any information on the breeding-localities of this new species. I am told by Mr. Nazarow that a Goose with pink feet and a pink band on the bill breeds in the northern parts of the district of Turgaisk, but I am not sure that this information has any relation to *A. neglectus*.

III.—*Field-Notes on the Birds of Chili.* By AMBROSE A. LANE.
With an Introduction and Remarks by P. L. SCLATER.

I. *Introductory Remarks.*

IN the notice of the late Mr. H. B. James, contained in 'The Ibis' for 1893 (p. 164), it was mentioned that in 1889 James, who, along with me, had planned a work on Chilian birds to correspond with 'Argentine Ornithology,' sent out a collector to Chili in order to increase his series of the birds and eggs of that country. Acting under James's instructions, Mr. Ambrose A. Lane went first to Tarapacá, the new northern province of the Chilian Republic, and subsequently south to Arauco and Valdivia, but was unfortunately driven home by the outbreak of the revolution

